THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT

HELPING THE MASSES: NEEDS OF

erick Hemple, D. D., D. C. L., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

"And for their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctished through the truth."-John xvii, 19.

We are living in a day when material they did, though they still have before them interminable vistas of future knowledge, not yet acquired, but within possibil-

is thus doing with His people here on earth. We are astonished when we see

unable to find, in the midst of all this comall society thus torn and distracted and contradictions meet us at every turn.

And why is it that, with this material progress, intended-and not only intended, but efficient-for the material comfort of man, there should be such bodily misery, there should be such squalor, there should be such unblessed and unholy conditions in which our fellow creatures are now plunged? Why is it?

ALWAYS THE SAME ANSWER. The answer to every question, the answer to all investigation, the answer to every study of the subject always is, because there is nothing moral or spiritual corresponds to all this-because, while all this is going on day by day, increasing with abundant increase, with no of failure or of retardation, yet spiritual purpose in those who are receiving God's material blessing. Instead of a another, parting their lives asunder, mak-

ing it difficult for the different classes to | understand each other. We feel the evil, and there is a cry everywhere to remedy it; the poor are crying out to the rich, the degraded are crying tragedian he was without a rival." Mr. out to the cultivated and refined, and the ignorant are crying out to those who are possessed of knowledge; the call sounds in our ears and touches our feelings, and it is impossible for us to be deaf to the ringing force with which, with perpetual reiteration, the cry sounds again and again from | Garden before she came to this country the depths of society. And now we are called to look for the remedy. Where shall

the remedy be found?

It is not to be found in the profusest use of money; it will not be found in what is commonly called charity taken by itself. Nay, all the labor that can be bestowed on it, as we know full well by dire exright. We know, every student of the matelevation that must be sought; that they must be raised to a higher and nobler standard of life; that they must learn to understand, not the bearing with privations merely, and the sulky submission to Seymour was an ingenue, very popular and the evils that come upon them, but they must understand what is meant by true self-denial, what is meant by a higher purpose and a nobler life.

THE THING TO LEARN. And we who are to teach them this seem very often to fancy that this can be taught by labor, by the sacrifice of money, by bestowing on them something to meet the find a higher moral standard in ourselves. and that if we desire, indeed, that they selves rising above ourselves, learning what there is lacking in us, understanding what ing ever and ever more entire devotion to the Lord, looking closely to see that what we do for our fellow-men indulgence of mere feeling, that it is the outcome of a spirit that is sanctifying itself by turning ever upward to look to the Lord's example, by writing on the heart the principles of His unselfish life, by following with steady steps and with determined will the path in which He once trod

It is only by beginning within and by seeking to be what He was that it is possible for us to do His hely work; and those who desire to be a blessing to their fellowmen must copy the words of the Lord and since it is their sanctification that is really needed they must begin by sanctify-

Oh, my brethren, it is not your money, your time, your labor that your fellowmen desire; it is yourself-it is your very self, given first to God and then to them. It is nothing short of that which can indeed bless your fellow-creatures. It is by giving your whole being to that which i higher and more heavenly; it is so and so only that it is possible to begin the great work of rescuing those that are in trouble, that are in privation, that are degraded and lowered, and bringing them to happisess and peace. It is only so that society can be renewed; it is only so that it is essible to call back men to the image of Him who created them, and if any one seeks to do the Lord's work let him onus begin by giving to the Lord his own whole being and seeking with all his might to sanctify himself for the sake of those who beyond all else need such sanctification

So in all work that has to be done for the sake of God here among men the same unchanging rule ever prevails. It is in the sanctification of the sanctifier that the true source of spiritual power and spiritual progress will always be found, and that which underlies everything I having a hand notated to.

principle which governs all the power and whom he lives.

The Baby's Picture.

'We must carry our beautiful baby to town. Some day when the weather is fair," we said: We must dress him up in the prettiest gown, And wave his hair on the top of his head; For all his cousins and all his aunts, And both his grandmothers proud and dear To have had no picture of him this year." We carried our child to the town one day. Ribbons and laces and Swiss and tulle, Sitting erect, and brave, and grand, with a big red apple he scarce could grapple Held close in the palm of a dimpled hand He is taking it now!" We held our breath! We quietly peeped from behind the rcreen! "What a pose!" we whispered, then still

Waited-and baby was all screne The sun was catching that lovely look, Such a terrible roar, it shook the floor!

MARKABLY SMALL PAY.

New York Herald. What were New York's favorite actors paid one hundred years ago? There were good deal of ability. The Park Theater was the only theater of consequence in Row, between Ann and Beekman streets.

There were twenty-five actors in the stock

company, and the performances they gave

attracted all the fashionable world of the the weekly salaries they received: Mr. Hodgkinson.....\$50 | Mrs. Hodgkinson.... 18 Mrs. Brett.

What would the matinee idols and popular comedians of to-day think of such compensation for their labors? Yet their tasks are easy, with possibly two roles to learn a century ago, who had to be up in thirty or forty parts during the year. If the historians of the period are to be believed, performances of a high order of merit were

John Hodgkinson, who was one of the first lessees of the Park Theater, which was opened on Jan. 29, 1798, had been a member of the John Street Theater Stock Company. He was born in Manchester, England, in 1767. His father was an innkeeper of the name of Meadowcraft. Hodgkinson appeared with success in England before he came to this country. Low comversatile actor and a great favorite. Ireland says: "He played tragedy, genteel and light comedy, opera and pantomime with almost equal ability, and his desire to monopolize the heroes in almost every department caused many and bitter quar-

Mrs. Hodgkinson, who was formerly Miss Brett, of the Bath (England) Theater, was the daughter of a singer at Covent Garden. She was a soubrette, and, according to Ireland, "an excellent and versatile

Thomas Abthorpe Cooper was born in Iretinguished actors of his day. He made his 1796, as Macbeth. He was first seen at the Park Theater on Feb. 28, 1798, in the role of Hamlet. Ireland says of him, "As a Cooper's daughter married the son of Presi-

said, "No actress of tragedy in New York compete with her," was the daughter of a Surrey farmer and had achieved fame in her own country, appearing with much success as Lady Macbeth at Covent to accept a salary of \$25.

Lewis Hallam, who as a youth was a member of the first company of players that appeared in this country, was the son of the first Lewis Hallam, who headed that company. He was a very popular actor and was considered especially fine in comedy, but was also good in tragedy. Mrs. Hallam, the wife of Lewis Hallam, was accounted an actress of merit, although she never achieved the fame of either Mrs. Hodgkinson or Mrs. Melmoth. Joseph Jefferson, of whom the historian says, "In low or eccentric comedy he was and pretty form are set forth by fashion seldom equaled." was the grandfather of the present Joseph Jefferson. He was the son of Joseph Jefferson, an English actor of prominence, and was born in Plymouth,

Ellen Westray was noted in her day, and excelled as Ophella and Desdemona. Mrs. a great beauty. John E. Martin, the asextremely useful member of the stock company. Mr. Tyler was intrusted with many singing parts, and was especially good in serious elderly characters. Mr. Fox had both vocal and histrionic abilities. Lewis Hallam, jr., was not considered an important member of the company. John Hogg was a comedian, Mrs. Hogg, at the beginning of the century, enacted old women. Mrs. Brett was the mother of Mrs. Hodgkinson and of Miss Arabella Brett, who was an excellent singer. Miss Harding, in 1800, was a child actress. Miss Hogg

was a pleasing actress and the possessor In addition to the salary list for the acors it will be observed by the following abundantly provided with cash: The orchestra, numbering fourteen performers, the box office man received \$14, and the prompter \$10. It has been estimated that the weekly outlay at the Park Theater amounted to about \$1,200.

Latest in Egg Boiling.

New York Evening Post.

No housekeeping tradition dies so hard in the face of scientific cooking-school enlightenment as that which relates to the boiling of eggs. A soft-boiled egg, according to nine cooks out of ten, is put on in boiling water and allowed to remain from two to two and a half minutes. Eggs intended to be hard boiled also go in boiling water, and stay from ten to fifteen min The new reading has changed all The modern cocking teacher says that when the water is allowed to boil the egg is tough, horny and indigestible. To cook eggs soft, she further explains, they must be put in cold water, which is brought to a temperature of 175 degrees Fahrenheit and allowed to stand in this water from six to eight minutes. For hard-boiled eggs, put in cold water, bring to 175 degrees Fahrenheit, then set back from the and keep hot forty-five minutes Cooked in this way the albumen is reduced to a jelly-like substance, easily digested, and the yolks are dry and mealy.

To Myself.

Let nothing make thee sad or fretful, Or too regretful, What God hath ordered must be right,

My will.

Then find in it thine own delight,

Why shouldst thou fill to-day with sorrow My heart? One watches all with care most true, Doubt not that He will give thee, too.

Only be steadfast; never waver; Nor seek earth's favor, Thou knowest what God's will must be

In view of the inharmo

ing of loneliness, says a writer in the Philadelphia Telegraph. They rarely see their husbands, they say, and when the men do come home they are so tired else than eat and sleep. ation was well covered by hardly say a word. He doesn't want to do anything, and as soon as over he throws himself on the lounge and actually goes to sleep while I am talking

And her listener sympathetically joined in: "Ed always goes to sleep before he finishes reading the paper. They never seem to think how lonely and dull it for us in the evening with them sound asleep by 8 o'clock. As for getting them to go anywhere with you at night, it is

almost impossible.' A dreary programme, truly! But does it ever strike the woman of the house that tolls so fast and furiously during the day good for nothing but to sleep? To provide the luxury that this self-same wife demands and is not happy without. The necessity for keeping up appearances which his wife dins continually in his ears, the love of finery which is growing with a gourd-like growth in the feminine nature of to-day, the fine furnishing for the home, the long summer outings-all make drains upon the ordinary business man's purse which can only be recouped by the He only knows that the main thing to get is money, and a goodly lot of it, and for work to-morrow. And so the ceaseless grind goes on, and man becomes merely a

money-making machine. Some Belgian scientist said the other day that the American woman would be the ruination of the nation. Sounds starting, doesn't it? But the love of extravagance that is growing, the measures swim and to stay there, and the ceaseless toil which they compel from those over whom they can tyrannize, are surely a menace to the highest and best family life,

rushed are they with social engagements, would only pause to see that life is so much more worth living, if lived simply. There is so much more in life than the earning and spending of money. Surely the companionship of those she loves is worth more to a woman than the dragging around of a lot of dry goods denominated dresses. Beauty can be found all around us in nature of a quality much superior to that of even the finest of furnishings that money can put into our houses, especially when it is put there by the sweat and toil of those whom we pro-

fess to love. tle more love be a wise readjustment of life as it is lived to-day? We need to live more simply, more genuinely. Life is not a thing of dresses and furniture, of stones dug from the earth, and screeds in society journals. It is a matter of love, of soul-communion, of developing the best in our natures, and of rising to that which is as far above what is even now the best as are the stars above the earth.

The Fashions.

New York Evening Post. There is a revival of black and white embroidery said to have been in vogue in Italy in the sixteenth century. The arabesque and other designs in black are worked in stitches of great variety on linen batiste

The question of the vogue of the shirtwaist for two seasons before us is settled beyond question. Already it is prominently in evidence in both importing and fancy dry goods houses. Models in every new designers. Spring "opening" announcements contain special notices of the shirtwaist exhibit, and dressmakers known and unknown to fame are deluged with questions, suggestions and advance orders for women of every age, figure and station in life, and new waists are being made for every occasion excepting those demanding

strictly full dress. by all representative Parisian tailors and ony wool in the most beautiful quality of cloth that has ever been produced on any loom in France. The surface of the fabric is as soft, flexible and velvety as that of an undressed kid glove-hence its name. Masses of beautiful roses are very fashionable decorations for the newest toques and round hats. Drooping ostrich tips and a compact cluster of roses and leaves are styles of trimming persistently repeated. Besides the roses, and delicate spring flowers, like the violet, anemone, jonquil, and narcissus, French milliners are using in combination with velvet in wallflower, rlasturtium and pansy shades the velvety blossoms themselves, which graduate from the deepest red to tawny brown, and shade from any number of pale yellow and mauve tints to the deepest purple, orange and rich mahogany colors.

Nothing is prettier than red for young girls. The color suits so well their fresh. bright faces and clear complexions. Reditself a gay color-seems thoroughly to harmonize with the buoyancy of youth, and then, it is particularly appropriate during the dull gray seasons. The streets are given a picturesque appearance by the groups of scarlet-clad children, and this winter many shades of red for older wearers, also, have been unusually popular. It is not well to spoil the effect of this glowing dye with mixture of other colors. Black alone should appear to break up the harmony in Kilted fabrics are much used for chiling to them. When using the more weighty naterials, broad kilting is the best, as does not necessitate the use of so much fabric as the finer closer pleatings demand. But even the serges and disconals are nothing like so heavy as formerly, but the surfaces are softer and more closely woven.

Color Harmonies.

Fhiladelphia Record.

Though few of us are so refined as to find the same entertainment in a "color concert" as in the ordinary sort in which a full band figures, yet every color has its harmony, which is called its contrast, as well as other harmonizing colors. Two dissimilar colors which associate

agreeably, as blue and orange, or lilac and cherry, or even very light and very eark blue, form a harmony of contrast. Two colors of similar disposition when grouped, such as orange and scarlet, crimson and crimson brown, or orange and orange brown, form a harmony of analogy. As a rule, harmony of contrast are most ffective, being brilliant and decisive, while harmonies of analogy are quiet. These two simple rules will decide you First-When a color is selected that is favorable to the complexion it is best to associate with it tints that will harmon

y analogy, since a contrast would di

minish the favorable effect. Second-When a color is employed which is injurious to the complexion contrasting colors must be at was at the gathering of New York lated with it, as they will neutralize tate club women at Albany last November hat the "traveling club" idea was born. vas it not? The question is asked because

Smoke=Water=Smoke

\$10,000 Worth of Furniture Smoke Damaged

A LL the stock on the top floor and in the basement suffered from smoke during the fire next door on last Friday. As co-sufferers in this fire, every piece of Parlor Furniture, all the rockers and Parlor Tables on the top floor, fifty Baby Carriages, twenty-five Couches; all the Office Desks in the basement are slightly damaged by SMOKE and WATER. Having settled with the insurance companies, all this stock must be sold. In the next two weeks you can buy hundreds of pieces of furniture that show only a slight damage, at

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)	Baby Carriages	
				,	Couches	
)	Couches	

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Colors which harmonize by analogy reduce each other's brilliancy. It is hard to blend different hues of one color, as yellow-green and blue-green, orange-brown and purple brown; see that they belong to the same scale A thing to be worn both day and evening is harder yet to choose, since many harmonies hold good in one light but fain another. Thus, purple and orange harmonize by day, but are disagreeable by gas light, while white and yellow are beau- from members of women's clubs in towns tiful at night, but unsatisfactory in day-

Dark Browns, blues, purples and greens lose their color by artificial light, while orange, scarlet, crimson, light brown and -A Few Harmonies .-

Black and white.

Lilac and black.

Pink and black.

Is education in the future to be more

prevalent among the wives and mothers

and sisters than among the brothers, sons

and hubbies of the land? No one would

turning that way. According to William T.

Harris, national commissioner of educa-

tion, statistics of all the States show an

immense majority of girls over boys in the

public high schools. In 1899 he says the

north central division (Ohio, Indiana, Illi-

nois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa

Missouri, North and South Dakota, Ne-

braska and Kansas) graduated 10,457 boys

and 18,597 girls. And in some sections of

our land the male attendance was not much

more than half the female attendance.

These proportions do not hold in the gram-

mar grades. There the sexes are repre-

sented about equally, and in some places

the boys predominate. But as soon as

upon the girls greatly outnumber them.

what is called higher education is entered

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer recently de-

ies in the Nation exclude women, and

hese are Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana,

This change in the status of women has

brought about a state of things so that to-

ing for college, and before many years the

oung women will outnumber the men in

Stanton University, as every one knows

mited the number of its women students

to five hundred because in the half dozen

ecoming more numerous than the men.

cars of its experience they already were

Now, as long as men carry on the prin-

ipal affairs of the world, as long as they

are the pioneers, inventors, soldiers, admin

istrators, financiers, it does seem a pity for

women to be getting all the book learning

although the majority of us are ready to admit that the value of book learning i

vastly overestimated in America. Perhaps the Rush College boys who hissed President

Harper the other day were getting vaguely uneasy about this state of things.

A New Club Horror.

mante to be very sure before

more girls than young men are prepar-

"To-day only three state universi-

Blue and gold.

shall look to see the "traveling club" be-Blue and orange. come a commonly accepted institution Blue and salmon. among club women who want to give them-Blue and maize. selves a bit of rest and relaxation. Blue and brown. Blue and black. Blue, scarlet and lilac. How to Live on \$5,000 a Year. Blue, orange and black. Blue, brown, crimson and gold. New York Commercial Advertiser. Blue, orange, black and white. Merely as a curiosity in these days of Red and gold frills and show the following "rules of ex-Red, gold and black. penditure, as drawn up not long since by Scarlet, black and white. a young woman, are given. The family Crimson and orange. consists of a mother and daughter. They Yellow and purple. have an income of \$5,000 a year. They live Green and gold. Green, crimson, turquoise and gold. in simple fashion in an apartment and keep Green, orange and red. but one servant. This is how they spend and have spent their yearly stipend to their Purple and gold. Purple, scarlet and gold. own serene content and satisfaction: Rent, food, fuel and servant\$1,500 Lilac, gold, scarlet and white or black.

Lilac, gold, scarlet and white, Black, with white or yellow and crimson While there are countless others, these Part of the remaining \$1,200 goes to charity and part is set aside for illness or other

have been selected as of the most general Girls in Schools. Chicago Evening Post.

How very much askew and out of proporworshiper of outward show! Eight hun dred dollars for books and concerts and plays and a mere paltry \$1,500 on which to "keep up an establishment!" And yet this home is a pretty and livable place. But the \$500 for clothes-for two womens almost hilarious. And that \$1,000 for travel allows them to visit Paris ever year,

as preferred points, but en route a special

ceive a considerable amount of attention

and cities through which it passed. Clear

just through two or three States, these

traveling clubs may wend their way-it's

not wholly a question of distance to be

covered that appeals to those who are in-

terested in the movement. It is because of

the sociability of the idea-the geniality of

t-that it commends itself at once. And we

across the continent, half way across, or

Odds and Ends.

Make starch with soapy water, which will make a better gloss and prevent sticking to the irons. If an onion is browned in butter before is added to certain soups, the flavor of the soup is much improved

If you would have good eyes, never read, vrite or sew immediately after coming rom comparative darkness into a bright Fine, loosely twisted silk, the kind used for knitting, is the best for darning fine

woollen garments. The threads should not

be drawn tight, nor should they fill the hole as closely as in ordinary darning. The Cubans make a delicious coffee b putting the freshly parched and ground bean into a flannel bag fastened to the top of an earthen jar, and allowing the cold water to slowly filter through. The liquid is then heated in a tightly sealed

A painter advises how paint may be renoved from clothes that will wash. For white garment or any goods that will not fade, boiling is sufficient. For colored otton, rub common kitchen soap thoroughly on the spot and let it soak in clear water over night, when the paint will readly peel off, leaving no stain and without any injury to the fabric. Notwithstanding all the rumors to the

entrary, there is no doubt whatever that the diminutive fancy jackets in Eton, boero, Mikado, French guard, and similar styles will be in marked favor for the spring and summer seasons. Very smart and stylish French costumes just brought o our shores from some of the most noted lesigning houses of Paris show these very jackets, accompanying gowns that are all of coth, drap d'ete, Zibeline, camel's hair, and similar handsome stuffs, or with a skirt of cloth or sitk, a blouse of lace, bro-

one has hit upon the meriting person or club. There doesn't seem to be a flaw in cut in small pieces. Put a layer of this the suggestion that the women of a cluball of them or part of them-shall form sprinkle over it a little salt. Then add anthemselves into a traveling club having for other layer and a little more salt, and their own use and behoof a special car, so continue till the meat has been used which will be started and stopped in ac-The water in the kettle should be cold cordance with an itinerary perpared before and should be heated gradually to the boilthe club starts on its travels. Places of ing point, after which it should be left historic interest would naturally be visited to simmer for three or four hours or until the meat looks like bits of white rags with car containing a traveling club would rethe juice completely drawn out.

Lines. And if some day he come back, What should he be told? Tell him he was waited for Till my heart was cold.

And if he ask me yet again, Not recognizing me? Speak him fair and sisterly; His heart breaks maybe And if he ask me where you are,

What shall I reply? Give him my golden ring, And make no reply. And if he ask me why the hall Is left desolate?

Show him the unlit lamp And point to the open gate. And if he should ask me, then, How you fell asleep? Tell him that I smiled, for fear Lest he should weep,

-From the French of Maurice Maeterlinck. A Domestic Sham.

Detroit Free Press. "There goes one of the most arrant old humbugs in Detroit," and that caused the second citizen to stare in amazement. "What! You must be mistaken in the man. Everybody thinks him the salt of the earth; so circumspect, studious and sensi-

"Well, I guess he has every sense except common sense. His faults are all of the regative kind. He wouldn't lie, cheat, swear, get drunk or disregard the rights of his neighbors. He may even deceive himself into believing that he is a great student. But the plain truth is that he is azy and constitutionally inert. He has a luxurious library and lots of books, but he sits and dozes over them, jots down things in a big note book and pretends to care nothing for a life outside of that afforded in the companionship of authors. He never puts what little knowledge he has to any use, lives on his wife's money, and allows her to go right on thinking that he is one of the brainiest men in the world. I stand ready to wager that he couldn't pass the simplest kind of a civil service examina-

"I don't see that he does any harm." "That's not the point. He's a sham. His whole married life is a big confidence game played on his family and friends. He's not of as much use in the world as a hitching post, but they all look up to him as a superior creation in clay. I wish my mothern-law was his wife. She'd make him get about and do something, or she'd exercise him sixteen hours a day keeping out of the hearing of her tongue."

Danger in Anti-Fat Remedies. Leslie's Weekly.

The newspapers tell of a man out in Inliana brought to the point of death as the result of the use of remedies for obesity. Two years ago the man weighed 350 pounds He began to take anti-fat remedies. He ost flesh rapidly, but impaired his constitution. Ulceration of the stomach and iver set in, and an Indianapolis specialist called and said his death was only a mat ter of time. Anti-fat remedies, as a rule, are dangerous and should be avoided. The besity are exercise and proper diet. Masage, which has the same effect as exercise. n a degree, may also be recommnied. But walking, horseback riding, or any other activity in the open air, if persisted in reg-ularly, will not fail to reduce the flesh, and that in a normal and healthy way. If at the same time the patient will put himself on a simple diet, which may be prescribed by any physician, the desired result will

e still further hastened.

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